



JURNAL BISNIS TERAPAN

**ANALISIS PENILAIAN KINERJA KEUANGAN
PADA DANA PENSIUN UNIVERSITAS SURABAYA**

Diah Anugrah Sharasanti dan Ratnawati HP

**PENERAPAN PSAK NO. 18 TENTANG AKUNTANSI DAN
PELAPORAN PROGRAM MANFAAT PURNAKARYA PADA
UNIVERSITAS SURABAYA**

Agung Sri Wardhani dan Bambang Herwanto

**MEDIA SOSIAL INSTAGRAM SEBAGAI SARANA PROMOSI
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IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

N. Purnomolastu

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COMPARISON OF TAX AMNESTY IMPLEMENTATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(Comparison Study of Tax Amnesty Implementation between
Indonesia and India 2016)

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Abstract

Taxes are a major source of revenue in a large states so the governer strives in various ways to increase state revenues from taxes. This happened because not everyone who pays taxes, referred as taxpayers is willing to pay their taxes well and correctly. One of the ways used by the government is issuing a policy that can increase tax revenues. That policy is known as Tax Amnesty. There are many countries, both developed and developing countries that have implemented Tax Amnesty policy. In this paper, the author analyzes the implementation of Tax Amnesty by comparing two developing countries in Asia, Indonesia and India, This kind of study is known as comparative study. One of the considerations about the pointing of the countries as subjects is both of Indonesia and India started to implementing Tax Amnesty at the same time in 2016. The analysis is done by comparing the background, the purpose of the implementation, and the results obtained from Tax Amnesty policy. The result of Tax Amnesty showed that different implementation purpose, implementation period, and the way to implement caused different results of tax revenues.

Keywords : tax payer, tax amnesty.

Introduction

Taxes are the backbone of a state economics, which means that tax is the most dominant factor as state revenue, even though not every country in the world fully rely their revenues from taxes. Some Middle Eastern countries had their main source of revenues from oil fields. While in other part of the world had their main source of revenues from taxes. This is proven the different impositions of tax fare. For example,

in Middle Eastern countries like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar, they had 0% fare for income taxations, while some European countries like Denmark and Spain charge 55% and 52% respectively as their income tax fares. (<https://www.halomoney.co.id/blog/infografik-tarif-pajak-penghasilan-didunia>). But the reality is, the country main revenue that sourced from taxes often not reaches the targeted results.

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There are some factors that caused the state revenues based from taxes are not accordance with the plan, one of those things is not every citizens that should be a taxpayer is willing to register themselves as a taxpayer. And the other factor is not every registered taxpayers are paid their taxes correctly according to the implemented policies.

Those things are the reasons why some countries starting to plan implementing many policies to increase their country revenues. The policies started from giving tax amnesty and continued by giving penalties such as material penalties or imprisonment by criminal penalties.

Although there are many penalties ahead for tax misappropriation, however it's not guarantying the taxpayers to obey the policies that issued or set by the government. The taxpayers and the government seems like they are competing each other to make tactics, while the taxpayers are looking way to minimize, on the other hand the government try to maximize the tax amount that should be paid. Hence, the government choose to impose a policy that called Tax Amnesty. Tax Amnesty was implemented in many countries, both developed or developing countries. Kluwer (2011:4) claimed that some developed countries has had Tax Amnesty, they are :

- European, such as Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German, England, Ireland, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Swiss, and Sweden.
- Latin America, such as Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay.
- Asia, such as India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, and Sri Lanka.
- Australia, such as Australia and New Zealand.
- Africa, such as South Africa.

It's interesting to analyze Tax Amnesty implementation in developing countries by comparing two countries that currently implementing Tax Amnesty in the same time, those are Indonesia and India. There are some considerations for choosing those countries, including :

- Both countries are developing countries in Asia.
- Both are started doing Tax Amnesty together in 2016
- Both are doing Tax Amnesty more than once
- Both have large population

Even though both countries have many similarities, but the final results are significantly different, so it's interesting to analyze what both countries have done.

Research Purpose

Comparing the implementation of Tax Amnesty in countries that done in 2016 at the same time, Indonesia and India.

Research Benefit

The aim of this research is analyze the effectiveness of Tax Amnesty that implemented by Indonesia and India that have different purpose and implementation procedures.

Research Methods

Data collecting is be done by library research, which sourced from journal, scientific works, seminar, other articles, and related taxation policies.

TA Definitions

Definition of Tax Amnesty in broader terms by Eric Le Borgne (2006)

"A Tax Amnesty can be defined as a program that provides for a reduction in real terms of taxpayers' declared or undeclared tax liabilities as established by law "

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While Baer Katherine (2008) stated,

"A limited- time over by the government to a specific group of tax payer to pay a defined amount, In exchange for forgiveness of a tax liability (including interest and penalty) Relating to a tax previous tax period (s), as well as freedom from legal

Tax Amnesty based on Undang- undang no 11 year 2016 art 1, defined :

Tax Amnesty is deletion of owed taxes, not charged with taxation administration penalties and taxation criminal penalties, by exposing the treasure and paid the ransom that regulated in this constitutions.

From both three definitions, we can have some core meaning that contained in Tax Amnesty, which are :

- The policies are committed to the ruler, in this term is the government
- Addressed to group of people, in this term is taxpayers
- Those policies are forgiveness of owed debt or obligation, which is termed as tax, while the penalty and interests are included in the forgiveness of tax liability
- Done over a period of time

Types of Tax Amnesty

There are many kind of Tax Amnesties that had been done by the worldwide government, depends on the main purpose of the program. Pellechio, 1993 (in Katrine Baer, 2008:9, Tax Amnesty, Theory, trends and some Alternative, International Monetary Fund); said there are some types of Tax Amnesty, which are (Table 1).

Based on the table above, we know that different target of Tax Amnesty can lead to different types of implemented Tax Amnesty and the time period given, such as an unregistered taxpayer is best suited tax amnesty is interests of income tax and balanced with

enhancement of penalty and charged only once.

Tax Amnesty Implementation in Some Countries

Tax Amnesty had been done in some countries with many kind of purpose and results, those are shown in the table listed below (Table 2).

Based on table above, it shows that there are some kinds of Tax Amnesty purposes, they are: *General Tax Amnesty* in Ireland, which included every kind of taxes; *Specific Tax Amnesty* in Portugal and Italy, which included some kind of taxes such as income taxes (limited to income taxation), reparation of untaxed assets, and in India, that enable their taxpayer to exchange their unpaid taxes to government bonds (government bonds designed for untaxed income).

The Purpose and Benefits of Tax Amnesty

Every policies that been decided by the government always had its purpose and benefits, and the general purpose and benefits of Tax Amnesty implementation, suggested by Prastowo (2016) are :

- Increase the basic information about unpaid taxation and taxpayers' wealth
- Increase the state revenues from unpaid taxpayers taxes
- Enhance data access to financial constitutions, either national or internationally
- Restoration or Repatriation taxpayers' wealth which is still in overseas to be included in the nation economic systems.

In a book called *Tax Policy and Economy* (Herman, 1987), it said that there are some benefits in implementing tax amnesty, which are :

- enhance the taxpayers obedience
- enhance information about registered or unregistered taxpayers
- enhance taxpayers awareness
- reduce taxpayers guilty feeling and worries about future penalties.

Meanwhile, based on UU no 11 year 2016, art 2 par 2, benefits of Tax Amnesty are :

- Accelerate economic growth and restructuring through wealth, which will impacts to increase domestic liquidities, improvement of Rupiah exchange rates, lower interest rates, and increased investments.
- Encourage tax reformation towards fairer taxation systems, also expansion of basic taxation data which more valid, comprehensive, and integrated; and
- Increase tax revenues that will be used to finance development

Analysis Results

Demographical Factors

Population

The bigger total population of a country, the bigger their domestic income will be.

The domestic income of a country is termed Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Indonesia

Indonesia is South East Asia biggest country with their 2015's total population is 257 million (3,45% of people in the world), and ranked four in total population in the world by 2017.

India

India is South Asia with biggest population in the area, in fact India is the runner up of most populated country in the world. Their total population is 1,3 billion by 2017.

Tax Ratio

Is proportion of total gross income from a country, compared to its paid taxes. The bigger tax ratio shows more obedience of a country taxpayer to fulfill their taxation obligations.

Indonesia

Indonesia has 257 million people in 2017 with their GDP in 2015 is about 861,9 million USD or 3,346.49 USD per capita. Compared with the paid taxes, Indonesia's tax ratio is 12% while their economic growth in 2016 is 5,02%.

India

India's 2017 total population is 1.300

Table 1. Possible Design Features of Tax Amnesties

Who Is Targeted	What Taxes Are Covered	What Is Forgiven	Accompanied by	Other
Unregistered taxpayers	Personal taxes	Interest	Increased enforcement	Duration - One-time - Permanent
Nonfilers	Business taxes	Tax penalties	Increased audit	Basis: - Legislative - Administrative decree
Delinquent taxpayers: - Unpaid tax liabilities	Property taxes	Criminal prosecution: - Civil penalties - Imprisonment	Tax reform: - General - Designed, in part, to address non-compliance	
Evaders: - Nonreported tax liabilities - Underreported tax liabilities	Other	Tax liabilities: - Small amounts - Any amount		

Source: Pellechio (1993).

million, while their GDP in 2015 is 2,074 trillion USD, means their per capita income is 1,581.59 USD. Based on this situation, it can be concluded that India's tax ratio is 17% while their economic growth in 2016 is 7,1%.

Implementation of Tax Amnesty

Types and Objectives of Tax Amnesty

Remember that there are many kinds of Tax Amnesty, and each Tax Amnesty has different objectives. General Tax Amnesty's objective is forgiveness of any kind of taxes, while Specific Tax Amnesty is based on its

Table 2. Tax Amnesty in some countries

Country	Amnesty Year	form/main taxes covered	Collection (\$ Mio.)	% of the tax rev.
Argentina	1987	previously unreported income for investment purpose	virtually no revenue	
Argentina	1995	General Tax Amnesty	3,900	
Australia	Twice during 80s	Participants in specific avoidance scheme, persons not lodging returns		
Austria	1982	All tax claims prior to 1979	poor results	
Austria	1993	special program to encourage repatriation of untaxed assets	increase of the tax base (around 58 percent)	
Belgium	1984/1985	Income exempted from tax if invested (e.g., government bonds)	poor results	
Colombia	1987	report previously unreported assets or over-reported liabilities	100	0.3 % of gross domestic product
Finland	1982/1984	Surplus Interest Affairs	19 (only 2786 participants)	0.007
France	1982	general Tax Amnesty	22 (only 276 participants)	0.008
		special program to encourage repatriation of untaxed assets		
France	1986	second special amnesty for assets held abroad		
India	1981	Government bonds designed for untaxed Income		
India	1997	general Tax Amnesty	2,500	8.5
Ireland	1988	general Tax Amnesty	700-750	4.5
Ireland	1993	general Tax Amnesty	significantly lower than 1988	
Italy	1982	general Tax Amnesty	100	15
Italy	1984	Entrepreneurs and self employed	5,000	
Italy	2001/2002	special program to encourage repatriation of untaxed assets	1,400 (in Euro)	0.4
Netherlands	1934, 1940, 1945, 1955	1955, exemption from penalties and Interest	very good	
New Zealand	1988	general Tax Amnesty	18 (good response)	
Portugal	1981, 1982, 1986, 1988	Limited to income taxation	40 % of the forecasted amount	
Russia	1993	enterprises, organisations, private entrepreneurs not liable for any penalties on unpaid liabilities		
Russia	1996, 1997	enterprises and organisations were allowed to defer payments on the arrears	1996 (1997) negative (positive) but insignificant effect on revenues	
Spain	1977	Exemption from penalty for tax liabilities settled prior to 1976		

Sources: Alm (1998, pp. 5- 6), Alm, Martinez-Vazquez, Wallace (2001), Cassone and Marchese (1995, p. 62), Marchese and Privilegg (1997, p. 403). Feld (2002, p. 7), Hasseldine (1998, p. 307), OECD (1990, p. 90), US Joint Committee on Taxation 1998 (JCS-2-98, P 31ff), and Uchitelle (1989, p. 50-52).

purpose, which income taxes based on local income.

Indonesia

Based on UU no 11 year 2016, one of Tax Amnesty purpose is to increase short term revenues, and for the long term revenues are obtained from the taxpayers' obedience by having taxpayers' accurate database.

India

The purpose of Tax Amnesty is to give chances for tax scammer who haven't reporting and paying their taxes yet. Because of that, the implications of Tax Amnesty are charging ransom and other charging, also fine for unpaid taxes.

Types of Tax Amnesty

Indonesia

Indonesia applied general Tax Amnesty, which including each kind of taxation obligation, either domestically or abroad. Indonesia adheres to nationality principles in implementing their taxation, so each Indonesian citizen, wherever they are should report and paying for their taxes, means the overseas income will be charged with tax. So Indonesia Tax Amnesty will sourced from domestically and overseas wealth declaration, also from abroad repatriation.

India

Tax Amnesty type that implemented by India is *Income Declaration Scheme (IDS)*, which only including domestic income taxes. The consequences is, all the taxpayers should declared only all their domestic wealth and income.

Time Period

Tax Amnesty had specific time period and can be done more than once.

Indonesia

Tax Amnesty in Indonesia had 9 months

period, started since July 1, 2016 until March 31, 2017 and the forgiven taxes period is until December 31, 2015. Those 9 months period is parted as 3 period, which are July 1 until September 30, 2016; the second period started October 1 until December 31, 2016; and the third period, or the last is January 1, until March 31, 2017. Indonesia had been doing Tax Amnesty for many times, in 1964, 1984, 2007, 2015, and 2016.

India

India Tax Amnesty is done in 4 months, from June 1, 2016 until September 30, 2016; and had been done in several times, in 1951, 1965, 1965, 1965, 1965, 1975, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1997, 2015 and 2016.

Tax Penalties

Tax Penalties is how much fine or penalty given for Tax Amnesty. Each country will implement different fare based on how much Tax Amnesty is given.

Indonesia

The partition of Tax Amnesty period followed with different fare charged, those are 2%, 3%, and 4% for domestic wealth repatriation and declaration accordingly. While overseas wealth declaration each charged 4%, 6%, and 10% in order. As comparison, Indonesia highest tax fare for personal is 35% and company is 25%.

India

India's Tax Amnesty charged 30% with additional costs 7,5% and penalty started from 7,5% until 45%. As comparison, India's highest tax fare for personal is 35,5% and company is 30%. (<https://id.tradingeconomics.com/india/personal-income-tax-rate>.)

Participation Level

Defined as citizen response or feedback about government solicitation to take part in Tax Amnesty in specific period of times.

Those citizen responses to take part is mainly determining in the successful rate of Tax Amnesty policy.

Indonesia

Tax Amnesty is done persuasively and diplomatically, which had been exemplified by the president, Joko Widodo by urging the businessmen to have dialogues in any places. The government echoing Tax Amnesty for 9 months in any chances and occasions that enables them to organize seminars or socialization about Tax Amnesty. Those efforts results 400.000 registered taxpayers from total 30 million taxpayers.

India

India Tax Amnesty is law enforcement and done by India Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. They targeted 700 thousand tax scammer or domestic black money, but in the end the realized Tax Amnesty only results 64.275 taxpayers.

Results of Tax Amnesty

One of expected short-run results from Tax Amnesty implementation is cash collected from new taxpayers.

Table 3. Overview of Tax Amnesty Implementation Comparison in Indonesia and India*)

NO	DESCRIPTION	INDONESIA	INDIA
Demographics Data			
1	Total Population 2016	257 million people	1.300 million people
2	Tax Ratio (Sept 2015)	12 %	17%
3	Economic Growth 2016	5,02%	7,1 %
4	Country Status	Developing Country	Developing Country
5	GDP	861,9 billion USD	2,074 triliun USD (2015)
6	GDP per capita	3.346,49 USD (2015)	1.581,59 USD
7	Country Location	Southeast Asia	South Asia
Rules of Tax Amnesty Implementation			
1	Time Period	1/7/2016 until 31/12/2017	1/6/2016 until 30/9/2016
2	Ransom Scale	until 10%	30% until 45%
3	Approach	Persuasive, diplomatic	Law enforcement
4	Types of amnesty	General, any kind of taxes until 31/12 2015	Specific, domestic tax fraud (black money)
5	Company tax fare	until 25%	34,61%
Results of Tax Amnesty			
1	Targeted Income	165 T	58,5 T (4.5 M US \$)
2	Domestic Declaration	3.700 T (target : 4.000 T)	123 T (9,5 M US \$)
3	Repatriation	147 T (target : 1,000 T)	- (domestic only)
4	Revenues	135 T	57 T
5	Targeted Participants / Taxpayers	30 million taxpayers	700.000 taxpayers
6	Participated taxpayers	400.000 taxpayers (1,3%)	64.275 taxpayers (9%)
7	Frequents of Tax Amnesty	5 x	12x

Source : processed data

*)

- <http://bisniskeuangan.kompas.com/read/2016/10/03/070400926/india.ternyata.juga.terapkan.tax.amnesty>.
- https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_negara_menurut_jumlah_penduduk
- <https://id.tradingeconomics.com/india/personal-income-tax-rate>

Indonesia

By persuasively and embracing all classes because of its objectives, Indonesia Tax Amnesty not only collecting cash, but also expanding their tax database, even until the end of Tax Amnesty period, the collected ransom attains 135 trillion IDR, targeted income 165 trillion IDR, and declared domestic wealth 3700 trillion IDR.

India

India Tax Amnesty is done twelve times, while the revenue from ransom is 57 trillion IDR and the declared wealth is 123 trillion IDR. Those amounts are sum of only domestic wealth declaration in twelfth Tax Amnesty.

Based on those Tax Amnesty, both in India or Indonesia, can be concluded as (Table 3).

Summary

Some important things that can be summarized from Indonesia and India Tax Amnesty are :

- Both Indonesia or India has been doing Tax Amnesty for several times, the difference is Indonesia done it 4 times, while India twelve times

- While implementing Tax Amnesty, Indonesia prioritizing solicitation and diplomatic, India is law enforcement
- Both Indonesia and India have the same purpose of Tax Amnesty, that is recollecting tax receivables or tax debt from taxpayers. But Indonesia also emphasizing to obtain more accurate taxpayers' database
- Indonesia Tax Amnesty type is general, while India is specific, limited to domestic taxpayers.
- Indonesia obtained ransom is 135 trillion IDR, bigger than India which only 57 trillion IDR with comparison of wealth declared is 3700 trillion IDR and 123 trillion IDR, even with lower amnesties in Indonesia, which is up to 10% while in India up to 45%.
- Participant of Indonesia Tax Amnesty is 400.000 taxpayers while in India only 64.275 taxpayers

At the end, it can be concluded that seen from the number of taxpayers participated in Tax Amnesty and the obtained revenues, Indonesia's Tax Amnesty is more successful than India. It can be caused of longer time period, lower ransom fares in amnesty, and the type of amnesty that more general and common.

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